

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or

The following letter from Miss MARY F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps you might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

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per attacks, asserted that the secretary of war had nothing whatever to do with the furnishing of refrigerated meats or tinned meats, nor had he attempted to control the contracts, awards or purchases, and in this connection, in heated language, he af-

linked three New York newspapers with their editors and proprietors, whom, he said, should be indicted and tried for treason to the United States during this war, as giving aid, comfort and information to the public enemy for the sole purpose of gain.

"Were I a man of wealth or means," he continued, "I would not take up the subject myself; I would put journalists knaves, purloiners of the secrets of the government, behind bars, where they belong."

BRECKINRIDGE ATTACKED.

General Egan made a vigorous attack on the inspector general's department, in connection with this investigation.

Inspector General—General Pike, the aid, and the adjutant general, and call to officers of my department, calling for reports to him about the various articles of food furnished during the war, and the aid, and the adjutant general, without the authority of the secretary of war. In effect, we have in these two officers of the army—General Miles and the adjutant general—two men who upon themselves to investigate matters pertaining solely and exclusively to the secretary of war, to call for expenditures of money, and to call for reports through the adjutant general of the army, but direct, and without the knowledge of the secretary of war or the adjutant general of the army.

General Breckinridge has also addressed, I am credibly informed, a similar letter direct to the surgeon general.

urned in this matter, are being tried, not with sworn evidence, nor with opportunity to confront the witnesses, still less the opportunity to refute any statements made by the witnesses. To things done; to things consumed, things not in existence, and, therefore, every one is given a free hand and free license to comment as they please, because of the inability to refute with sworn evidence any of the statements that have been made by people who know that their statements cannot be controverted, because the evidence in the case is out of existence."

General Eagan said it appeared from the testimony that the witnesses had

He referred to the reports from officers and submitted by General Almes as irresponsible statements, and said that few army officers "would take advantage of the situation to make statements which they knew there was no power nor means upon which to dis-

prove, because the substances they speak of have passed out of existence, the proofs are gone. One of these officers goes outside to tell you about competition for contracts and what was used in canning, both things with-

But his possible knowledge. If General Miles had informed himself as much about the army ration as he pretends to have informed himself about refrigerated beef, which he falsely calls 'embalmed beef,' then he should have been enabled to inform you that this very tinned beef we are speaking of has been a part of the army ration since Feb. 8,

Having traversed General Miles' statements, he said: "Having shown harm to you as having been a liar, having demonstrated the affairs which pervade this whole matter, I go back to my statement that in my judgment you are a liar, and your statements are false."

...which was a direct and deliberate attempt to cause confusion and distrust in the troops. The design to stir up the troops to desert, to insinuate, that sickness was caused from such reason in Puerto Rico, is to make an assertion wholly untrue, devoid of facts and devoid of truth, and can only be prompted by a base motive and under cover of the qualification 'in my judgment.'"

Questioning General Miles' course in submitting briefs of reports from regimental commanders, General Egan said the course is unprecedented in the history of the army, not within his

Province, nor contemplated by law and regulation, and there would be just as much justice in the president or secretary of war sending out a circular letter or letting the critics of the conduct of General Miles during this war.

His own (Eagan's) conduct and work had been looked into; he saw no reason why General Miles' work and conduct should not be looked into on this showing, adding: "It is high time and proper that this committee should examine into the truth and falsehood of the statements and examine into his conduct of the war."

EXCUSE FOR HARSHNESS.


General Eagan concluded as follows:

"I have used human remains in the commission in dealing with the subject, I ask the commission to bear in mind the grouping together of the statements made by General Miles means that I have furnished or allowed to be furnished to the Army embalmed beef, which has diseased soldiers, and that a great deal of sickness arose from its use; that I have furnished meats to the Army under pretense of experiment; meats that made the soldiers

"Nearly all the press of America, because of General Mills' high position in the army, has accepted these views and his statements, and many of them have called for my disgrace, court-martial and dismissal from the service."

Weatherford's eyes were discolored, Grice's legs were broken and Frank and James Butts were less seriously injured. The men were thawing the glacial powder on a stove.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets**. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 75c. The genuine has **L. E. Q.** on each tablet.



The admiralty court at London found that La Bourgeois, of the French line, was alone to blame for the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire on June 4 last near Sable Island off the coast of Nova Scotia, resulting in the sinking of the steamer and the loss of over 100 lives.

The Duchess d'Uzes, who is one of the leaders of the most exclusive Parisian society, is about to sue Yvra Gupin, the well known journalist and former deputy, for libel in publishing her picture in the *Sicile* with comments. The duchess will claim 500,000 francs as damages which, if collected, she proposes to devote to charity.

TE M'KINLEY'S OWN WAR

the Unholy and Reckless Conquest In
the Philippines.

ON OPPOSED IN CONGRESS

THE TENNESSEE MEMBER ARRAIGNS
THE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Carmack Ridiculed Secretary Gage's 5-per-cent Christianity, and Declared He Was Trying to Serve God and Mammon—Tremendous Cost of Colonial Possessions.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without an amendment. During the general debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Messrs. Car-

There was some criticism by Mr. Hardy (Dem., Del.) of the conduct of the Bureau of American Republics under the leadership of Mr. Joseph P. Smith, which drew out a warm defense of that officer from Mr. Hitt. The latter said that while Mr. Smith may have been somewhat overzealous in his work of the bureau beyond the limitations, there should be no aspersions upon a conscientious, able and faithful man. He said that he had not gone too far. Mr. Smith, he said, had sacrificed his life to his devotion to duty.

Mr. Sumner then yielded two hours to the Philippine question. He delivered a carefully prepared argument in opposition to the policy of the administration relative to the Philippines. He said that the mission of this government, on a career of conquest and criminal aggression. The president, he declared, was now waging war against the Philippines for no other purpose. While the war against Spain had been blessed of God, this war for the conquest of the Philippines was a crime against liberty and civilization. It was a crime against the very tradition of the republic. It was being entered upon thoughtlessly and recklessly, without considering the consequences. He said that he had solemn warnings of the greatest and wisest of our statesmen. The flag was

He spoke of the tremendous cost distant possessions would entail upon us, drawing illustrations from the experience of England and said expended one-third of her revenue for the cost of past wars, and one-third in preparing for future wars. Only one-third of her resources were available for the necessities of government. But added to the monetary cost, said he, would be the loss of our sense of security and independence. "If we fall around threatened as constant, and to meet it we would have to be armed to the teeth on sea and land. Once a country is thus armed, it is almost impossible to get rid of it."

He referred sarcastically to Secretary Gage's alleged statement that Christian civilization and the good people profited from the war in India. He wanted to know if we could serve God and Mammon at the same time.

Mr. Gaines was liberally applauded and uncontradicted by his colleagues when he concluded.

Mr. Gaines (Dem. Tenn.) followed with an argument against the power of the United States to acquire territory, except for the purpose of making

On motion of Mr. Lacey, the bill to extend the scope of the fish commission to game fish was brought to a vote. Mr. Lacey moved to postpone the bill indefinitely had been voted down—28 to 71.

The bill was passed authorizing the Little River Railroad company to construct a railroad through the Chetaw and Chickaraw Indian reservations. Sensed at 5:10 p. m., the house adjourned.

BRIEF SENATE SESSION.

Motion to Recall the Bill Promoting General Stanton.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Little business was transacted by the senate in open session today. Sixteen bills on the private pension calendar were passed, and a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the American Cross Society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba, were adopted.

Mr. Cockrell entered a motion to recall with all amendments a yesterday authorizing the president to appoint Brigadier General T. H. Stanton a retired list with all the rank and salary of a general and place him on the retired list at 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

Gen. J. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

General Clous Returns.
New York, Jan. 12.—Brigadier General J. W. Clous, secretary of the Cuban evacuation commission, arrived from Havana today on the Ward line steamship City of Washington. He was accompanied by his secretary, Lieutenant Barnes, and his aides, Captain B. E. Calhoun and Captain James Hart.

General Clous brought with him several large boxes, containing the records of the commission, war relics and a small cannon, from Havana, that was

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